

# WILSON BLAMES OWNERS FOR TWO GREAT STRIKES

Declares Ultimate Responsibility for Calumet Copper and Colorado Coal Troubles Rests on Them.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORT

Reviews Labor Disputes Successfully Mediated During Last Year, and Defines Principles Upon Which Action Upon Such Cases Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, in his annual report, submitted today, expresses the conviction that the owners of the mine properties in Calumet copper region and the Colorado coal fields, in the two great strike situations in their inception, had been on the ground and personally in charge, there is reason to believe that no strike would have occurred. But the local superintendent, doubtless an excellent property manager, appears by the reports to have been a manager of men.

"When the employer solicited a conference with him, in order to present grievances, their request was entirely ignored. It appears to have been this treatment that precipitated the strike. The employer's attitude, and the subsequent negotiations for terminating it fairly. No rights of the company could have been injured, nor any prejudice to its business incurred, by the treatment of the employees, followed by removing grievances if real, or explaining them away if mistaken.

"Whatever may have been the responsibility of the workmen for the strike and its incidents," said Secretary Wilson, "the local management cannot be wholly acquitted; and upon the elementary principle of agency, as sound in morals as in law, ultimate responsibility must rest upon the owners."

Principally, Secretary Wilson's report is devoted to a review of the labor disputes the department has successfully mediated during the last year, and defines the principles upon which it acts in such cases. Of the mediation and conciliation work the report says:

"Of all the functions of the Department of Labor, which is to administer, this one may be reasonably regarded as the most important. Suggesting with reference to labor disputes a development of diplomatic methods, the department acts in such cases. Of the mediation and conciliation work the report says:

"The Department of Labor is devoted to a review of the labor disputes the department has successfully mediated during the last year, and defines the principles upon which it acts in such cases. Of the mediation and conciliation work the report says:

"The Department of Labor is devoted to a review of the labor disputes the department has successfully mediated during the last year, and defines the principles upon which it acts in such cases. Of the mediation and conciliation work the report says:

"The Department of Labor is devoted to a review of the labor disputes the department has successfully mediated during the last year, and defines the principles upon which it acts in such cases. Of the mediation and conciliation work the report says:

"The Department of Labor is devoted to a review of the labor disputes the department has successfully mediated during the last year, and defines the principles upon which it acts in such cases. Of the mediation and conciliation work the report says:

# PETERSBURG POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT NOW SELF-SUSTAINING

Burleson Features Report With Estimate of \$3,569,545 Surplus for Fiscal Year.

## ENORMOUS GROWTH RECORDED

Recommends Action Toward Government Ownership of Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Favors Change of Compensation for Railroad.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Asserting that for the first time since its organization by Benjamin Franklin, the Post-office Department is on a self-sustaining basis, Postmaster-General Burleson submitted to President Wilson today his annual report. It records enormous growth in the department's business because of the parcel post and postal savings bank divisions, and recommends a program of postal legislation to increase the scope of the department's activities.

Mr. Burleson features his report with an estimate that a surplus of \$3,569,545, the record of his administration, will be shown for the fiscal year of 1914 when all claims and charges have been met. On that showing he bases his declaration that the department "has been securely placed upon a self-sustaining basis."

"It is safe to say," the report adds, "that unless unusual conditions should arise, the department's financial position of business, there is no danger of recurring deficiencies."

Postmaster-General Burleson's report is a legislative program recommended as follows as to its most important features:

Early action toward government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, the report declares, is a matter of national importance. The transfer of the Alaska cable from War to Post-office Department control.

Substitution of contract "star route" system for salaried rural carrier service to eliminate \$40,000,000 annual loss on rural delivery.

Postmaster-General Burleson's report is a legislative program recommended as follows as to its most important features:

Early action toward government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, the report declares, is a matter of national importance. The transfer of the Alaska cable from War to Post-office Department control.

the service for that year, and the report adds:

"On this basis, the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, are found to exceed by \$3,569,545 the expenses for maintenance during the same period. While the announcement establishes confidence in the fact that the service is being economically administered, it must be borne in mind that of the convenience and benefit provided for the public, which must be secured irrespective of the financial outlay required."

REDUCTION OF RATES. NOT WARRANTED NOW. "The surplus for the year just closed, though substantial in amount, necessarily represents an approximate adjustment of revenues and disbursements, made possible by economies in administration; compared with the volume of transactions, it is believed, therefore, that a recommendation for the reduction of postage rates or fees is not warranted at this time."

Reviewing his recommendations for government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, Mr. Burleson says: "The Postmaster-General renews the recommendation embodied in his last annual report that Congress seriously consider the question of declaring a government monopoly over all utilities for the public transmission of intelligence, and that steps be taken as soon as practicable to incorporate into the postal establishment the telegraph and telephone systems of the country."

"In that report reference was made to the anomalous condition in this country under which the telegraph and telephone utilities, being vehicles for the public transmission of intelligence, infringe upon a function reserved by the Constitution to the national government. It is interestingly, as well as constitutionally, belong to the postal service. The firm conviction of the department is here reiterated that telegraph and telephone service is inevitably monopolistic, and when operated under private control, does not render the maximum of public service at the minimum cost to the whole people."

It is an interesting fact that, whereas policies of government have been advocated and some adopted, the constitutionality of which have been seriously questioned, the principle of government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone finds its greatest strength in the Constitution. This opinion has been shared by practically all Postmaster-Generals of the United States, who have held that the welfare and happiness of the nation depend upon the fullest utilization of these agencies by the people, which can only be accomplished through government ownership.

CONDITIONS IN TERRITORIES FAVORABLE TO CHANGE. "It is also recommended that the telegraph and telephone facilities of Alaska, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands be at once taken over and operated by the Post-office Department. This recommendation is based on an exhaustive investigation, which discloses that the conditions in these territories are generally such as to favor the change. A large part of the property involved is already government-owned and operated in Alaska by the War Department and in Porto Rico by the insular government. The services are so detached geographically as to preclude complicated relationships with neighboring systems and are yet sufficient in extent to afford valuable experimental demonstration for the postal service looking to the administration eventually of a complete national service. This action will have the effect of strengthening the national government in its outlying territories, and is specially recommended because of the expediency of taking over the private ownerships before elaborate and costly extensions and duplications of service have been built up."

Defining the general policy he has pursued, Mr. Burleson says: "The service has been administered for the convenience of the public, not for profit; to promote efficiency by standardizing and simplifying procedure; to recognize merit and eliminate partisanship; to extend service wherever present or prospective returns justify; to reduce rates in so far as possible, consistent with general fiscal necessity; and to provide all communities and all sections of the country, as far as practicable, with uniform service."

"The fact that the government year-classes a monopoly over the receipt, transmission and delivery of mail carries an obligation to perform this function for all its citizens; hence the Postal Service may not be operated wholly upon the lines of private enterprise. Whether or not service shall be granted or extensions authorized are questions which, as they arise in a particular case, should not be determined entirely with respect to revenue considerations. Yet it is equally the duty of the department to apply the mechanical and administrative economies, which private business enterprise develops, and which inventive genius from time to time offers. The maximum of service at the minimum of expense is the proper aim of the postal service."

The report declares newspapers and periodicals handled in 1914 under the cent-a-pound-second-class-rate, totaled 2.94 per cent over the preceding year, with a resultant "drain on postal revenues" that "emphasizes the necessity of taking some step in the direction of readjusting the rates on second-class mail."

papers issued as frequently as once a week, and other publications, is believed to be in accord with the long-established policy of Congress. Further, the reason why the readjustment of postage rates on second-class matter should begin with publications other than newspapers is found in the greater length of the average haul of such publications and the consequent greater cost of their transportation.

"Up to the present time the Joint committee has made no report or recommendation on the subject. Until some action shall be taken to readjust rates on second-class matter no serious consideration can be given to plans for revising and reducing rates on first-class mail."

Discussing the question of railway compensation, the report says it is believed the enactment of the House bill, pending in the Senate, which provides for compensation on a space basis, "will conclude a long and vexatious controversy over railroad mail rates, and inaugurate a plan of adjustment which will be entirely fair to the railroad companies, and be most economical and advantageous in the administration of the Postal Service."

WALTER D. MOSES & CO. This Victrola and 22 Musical Selections Only \$23.75 10 New Dances 12 Popular Songs

All the above at the price, \$23.75. Easy payments. Thousands of other Records to substitute from. Walter D. Moses & Co., 103 E. Broad Street. Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

Montague Mfg. Co. LUMBER AND MILLWORK. Office, Yards and Factory: Broad Street and Belt Line, RICHMOND, VA.

# "How Is It Possible to Sell 19 Delicious Biscuits for 8c?"

It's the talk of the town! Thousands of housewives are exclaiming: "How is it possible? Such wholesome, delicious biscuits—19 of them at the unheard-of price of 8c, at the dealer's!"

Cluster of 19 Biscuits in glassine bag at your dealer's.

## "HOLSUM"

### Pan Biscuits

Made Clean—Sold Clean—Delivered Clean.

True, it would be impossible to produce HOLSUM PAN BISCUITS at our price without the patented process which enables special machinery to work cleaner and better, at a fraction of the cost of handwork. We alone own the license to use this patent.

Try this revelation for yourself. Order now from your dealers—but let us advise you, ORDER EARLY, AND LEAVE A STANDING ORDER, or you will be disappointed. HOLSUM PAN BISCUITS are "sold out" quickly.

## Order Early From Your Dealer

Your Dealer Will Supply You. We Sell Only Wholesale.

# The Purity Co.,

Tel. Randolph 1861. 10 South Jefferson Street.

"The Thinkers of the Country Are the Tobacco Chewers"—said one of the greatest thinkers this country ever produced.

Says the Doctor: "After a trying day visiting my patients, a chew of PICNIC TWIST soothes my nerves and calms and fits me for the morrow."

"It is the soft, mild leaf of PICNIC TWIST that is so satisfying. It does not possess the depressing 'after effect' of dark 'heavy' tobaccos. There's the same difference between PICNIC TWIST and 'heavy' tobacco as between a good cup of just right coffee and one that is muddy and overstrong."

The sweetness of PICNIC TWIST—its long lasting chew appeals to the men who know GOOD chewing tobacco.

# PICNIC TWIST

## CHEWING TOBACCO

"The Thinkers of the Country Are the Tobacco Chewers"

You can also get PICNIC TWIST in freshness-preserving drums of 11 twists for 50c.

Lippett's Myns Tobacco Co.